

News Analysis

Hanoi Believed to Stall Talks Until After Nixon's 2 Trips

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—This is the third week of the bitter public argument between the United States and North Vietnam over the merits of their respective secret peace plans and over what each told the other in two years of on-and-off secret negotiations in Paris.

On the American side, this unusual and confusing diplomatic duel has already personally engaged President Nixon on four occasions—from his surprise speech Jan. 23, when he divulged the existence of the secret talks and the rival secret peace proposals, to his surprise news conference yesterday. It has also engaged the President's chief foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State William F. Rogers, Nixon's chief negotiator, and assorted ambassadors and spokesmen on both sides.

Although each side apparently wants to keep negotiating channels open, the vituperative level in these public exchanges led yesterday to a temporary suspension of the next round of the peace talks.

Adding to the confusion this week was a mounting argument between Washington and Saigon over whether the United States had been undermining President Nguyen Van Thieu in its eagerness to promote its peace plan.

Mr. Nixon's secret eight-point plan provided for a new election within six months of a settlement and a pledge that Mr. Thieu would resign 30 days before this election. But Mr. Rogers suggested last week that the United States could be "flexible" on this time frame. This led Mr. Thieu to remark angrily that Mr. Rogers "misunderstood" the situation.

Yesterday Mr. Nixon sought to reassure the South Vietnamese.

One point on which the United States and North Vietnam agreed was that the peace negotiations had become deadlocked, principally over Hanoi's insistence that Mr. Thieu be removed as a condition for a settlement and Washington's steadfast refusal to accept this demand.

Aside from this central dispute, almost everything remained in some doubt, with both sides unwilling to let the deadlock interfere with the continuation of the Paris peace talks.

The American delegation, in fact, was being instructed to ask additional questions about the plans of Hanoi and the Viet Cong, now made public and expanded with clarifications.

Mr. Thieu, who complained about Mr. Nixon's disclosure of the secret talks, refused to state flatly that his side was ruling on a future round of secret talks.

The impression here is that Hanoi is just as eager as Washington to preserve the secret channel.

Some Clarifications

Aside from the dispute over Mr. Thieu's future, the Washington-Hanoi exchanges seemed to clarify these points:

• North Vietnam is no longer prepared to free the American prisoners in return for the setting of a specific date for the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam and the halt of all military activities. Hanoi is holding out for a full-fledged political settlement.

• The United States takes the

view that to accept the North Vietnamese political demands would be tantamount to surrender. Washington argues that it is not defending Mr. Thieu, but the South Vietnamese right to self-determination.

• The North Vietnamese emphasize their belief that Washington's support for Mr. Thieu's unopposed re-election last October demonstrated that the United States is not "really" interested in a fair settlement.

• Hanoi made it clear that it regards American proposals for an Indochina cease-fire as a trap—unless Mr. Nixon first takes the United States out of the war.

An important aspect of the deadlock is Washington's interpretation of Mr. Thieu's statements that American prisoners would be released only in the context of an overall settlement after the ouster of the present Saigon regime.

The Nixon administration, rejecting suggestions by critics at home that the prisoners would be freed if a specific date were set for total withdrawal of U.S. forces and the end of all American military activity, has insisted all along that Hanoi was demanding a political package. Now it feels vindicated by Mr. Thieu's words.

Nevertheless, the administration is not convinced that Hanoi's attacks on the latest American peace plan are the last word. Senior officials still insist publicly and privately that Mr. Nixon's eight-point plan has not been formally rejected.

Final Reply

There is serious speculation here that North Vietnam is not ready to offer its final reply to the plan Mr. Nixon sent last October. No actual answer has yet been received.

Diplomats think that the Hanoi Politburo prefers to wait the outcome of Mr. Nixon's visits to Peking this month and to Moscow in May before committing itself to a negotiating position.

American officials made it clear, on the other hand, that in the absence of a reply from Hanoi Mr. Nixon would disclose the secret negotiations before flying to Peking and Moscow.

The view in Washington, therefore, is that active talks in Paris—secret or public—must await Mr. Nixon's return from his travels, and his advisers believe that Mr. Nixon may have been right in suggesting in his speech that "public disclosure may help to break the secret deadlock."

French Indict 2 As Smugglers Of Heroin To U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP).—A Paris judge tonight indicted a French music-hall impresario for having smuggled heroin into the United States during business trips.

Jacques Eco, 37, pleaded guilty. He was charged with having smuggled the drugs concealed in automobiles late in 1970 and early 1971, working for André Labay, a Frenchman arrested recently carrying 106 kilograms of heroin in his car, and allegedly the head of a major smuggling ring still being rounded up.

Labay himself was indicted on new charges today involving the transport to the United States of nearly 500 kilograms of heroin.

Lawyer to U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A French lawyer left today for the United States to see Roger Delouette, a Frenchman held under federal indictment of smuggling 98 pounds of heroin into the country.

The lawyer, Jean-Marie Michaud, has been authorized by Herbert J. Stern, U.S. attorney for New Jersey, to see his client. On advice of his American lawyer, Delouette has refused to talk to French authorities because they will not extend the same immunity from prosecution promised him by U.S. authorities for his cooperation.

Gabriel Roussel, the French investigating magistrate in the case, is reportedly ready to go to the United States with a list of questions for Delouette, if and when he should talk to the French. Mr. Michaud's visit could aid in arranging such a meeting.



"PEACE CONGRESS"—View of speaker's platform at anti-war rally in Versailles.

100 Americans Attending Versailles Anti-War Meeting Opens

By Henry Giniger

VERSAILLES, France, Feb. 11 (NYT).—One of the biggest international assemblies ever held on Indochina opened here today with expressions of total support for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese positions. There was also condemnation of the U.S. refusal yesterday to agree to a date for the next session of the peace talks because of the "intolerable" pressure of the assembly.

Some 800 delegates to the World Assembly of Paris for Peace and Independence of the Indochinese Peoples, from 75 countries, approved changes that the United States was escalating the war through the use of bombs and mercenaries and was sabotaging the Paris peace negotiations.

"What our friends in Indochina expect from us is an immense cry—stop the war right away, that's enough," André Souquiere, secretary-general of the French Movement for Peace, said in opening the three-day meeting in the Congress Hall, next door to the Versailles Palace. Mr. Souquiere called for decisions to stage a worldwide peace campaign "of unequalled scope."

Breathless Greetings

Leonid I. Brezhnev, head of the Soviet Communist party, sent greetings "from the bottom of my heart" to a meeting that, he said, "will make an active contribution to the world opinion in support of the heroic struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia."

Another message came from the deposed Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It called for pressure on the American Congress to cut off military funds. A long telegram from Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam reiterated the basic demands for immediate withdrawal and the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

Among the delegates were about 100 Americans who appeared particularly indignant at being called "a horde of Communist-controlled agents." This was the expression used yesterday by William J. Porter, the chief American negotiator, in refusing to schedule a new meeting in protest against the "intolerable" pressure being exerted on the talks by the Versailles assembly.

Priest Denies Charge

The Rev. Paul Maher, an American Catholic activist priest, called Mr. Porter's charge "slander." Bronson Clark, executive secretary of the American Friends

Bulgarian in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (AP).—Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian president and Communist party chief, arrived here today as guest of President Anwar Sadat, who met him at the airport. The Bulgarian leader, last here in 1968 for talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser, is to visit Nasser's tomb with Mr. Sadat.

Service Committee (Quakers) accused the negotiator of using "gutter language."

Mr. Clark said, "I suspect that if the Quakers are accused of being Communists, that what we are witnessing is another attempt on the part of the administration to cast aspersions and to engage in red-baiting and McCarthyism."

Mr. Clark called on Mr. Porter to resign. "He has cheapened his status as a professional career diplomat," Mr. Clark said, charging that Mr. Porter was participating in Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

The American spokesman at the peace talks, Stephen Ledogar, said yesterday that he had information indicating that the conference had been organized by North

Vietnam. In Versailles the organizers were announced as 48 French organizations and the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam.

Among the French organizations, the Communist party and groups it controls figure prominently along with the Socialist party and independent labor, civil and religious groups. On the platform were Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, and Georges Seguy, secretary-general of the General Confederation of Labor and a member of the Communist Political Bureau.

The Stockholm Conference was set up in 1967 by Swedish pacifists closely associated with the Social Democrats, according to its leader, Bertil Svahnstrom, a former journalist.

Nixon Discusses China Plans; Peking Request for Aid Seen

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—President Nixon has filled in some of the blank spaces about his plans for visiting China.

In an unscheduled news conference yesterday, the President said he would leave here next Thursday and arrive in Peking at 11:30 a.m. Monday, Feb. 21. He said he would spend two nights in Hawaii and one in Guam on the way. Because of the 13-hour time difference, his arrival in Peking will be at 10:30 p.m. EST, Sunday, Feb. 20 (3:30 GMT, Feb. 21).

Mr. Nixon also said that André Malraux, the former French minister of culture, had been invited to a dinner in the White House Monday to discuss China. Mr. Malraux has known Chairman Mao Tse-tung of China for many years and has written extensively on Chinese affairs.

Mao Question Anticipated

Earlier this week, Mr. Malraux was reported to have told Sen. Edward M. Kennedy in Paris that he thought Mr. Mao would bring up the prospects of American economic aid to China in his conversation with Mr. Nixon.

According to a listener, Mr. Malraux said at a lunch with friends: "Mao will look at Nixon and ask the first question: Is he the richest nation in the world prepared to help one of the poorest countries in the world—namely China?"

A spokesman, specifically quoting Mr. Malraux's statement, asked the President yesterday whether he would offer such aid to China. Mr. Nixon replied that "I don't believe it would be proper to comment now on a question that has not yet been asked."

But the President added, "If it is asked, I will have an answer." (According to the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Malraux believes that if Mr. Nixon refuses aid, the result will be a visit with only protocol gestures without significant conversations with Mao.)

Historical records have shown that even before the Chinese Communists came to power in 1949, they were interested in obtaining economic aid from the United States. Some specialists in Chinese Communist affairs have maintained that the United States could have avoided the enmity of the Communist regime had it been willing to extend such assistance in the late 1940s.

In another development, the leader of a Taiwan independence movement has appealed to Mr. Nixon not to compromise the fundamental rights of the people on Taiwan during his talks in Peking.

Feng Ming-min, president of the World United Formosans for Independence, made public a letter to the President in which he

said that "the future of the Taiwanese people is not an internal affair of China."

Mr. Feng, a scholar who escaped from Taiwan in 1970, said that "it is not a matter for negotiation between the Chinese Nationalist and Communist regimes, because neither of them represents or speaks for the Taiwanese people."

German Farmers on Tractors Protest EEC Proposed Prices

Bonn, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Thousands of farmers drove tractors and other farm vehicles into the heart of cities all over West Germany today to protest against the European Common Market's latest proposals on farm prices.

The farmers' union called the nationwide demonstrations to press demands for a 12 percent increase in prices paid to farmer-producers. They denounced as grossly inadequate proposals for an average 6.5 percent increase put forward in Brussels last week by the Common Market commission.

At a tractor rally on the Baltic island of Rügen, the local farmers' leader, Jürgen Wendt, also criticized the "overstated concessions" made to U.S. farm produce under the Brussels proposals.

The farmers were under union orders not to provoke traffic jams or otherwise get into conflict with the police. The police reported no major trouble with the morning tractor parades through various cities.

In the northern province of Schleswig-Holstein alone 5,000 tractors and several thousand demonstrators clogged through several cities.

In Bonn about 600 farmers from nearby regions jammed the center of the city. They carried placards reading: "A 10-member Common Market—Yes. But at our expense—No." The police praised the way they negotiated their tractors through the narrow streets.

But in the central province of Hesse, where tractor parades took place in all major cities, the demonstrations were more unruly.

Bordaberry Winner Of Uruguay Election

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 11 (AP).—Complete but unofficial results gave Juan M. Bordaberry victory today in the most bitterly contested presidential election in Uruguay's history.

The count gave Mr. Bordaberry, the major candidate of the ruling Colorado party, a margin of 12,580 votes over Sen. Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, of the National party. It took the country's slow-moving electoral machinery 75 days for the count and a tedious recount to determine the winner of the tight race.

Mr. Bordaberry said that he had heard suggestions that "clouds" had appeared between Paris and Bonn but that this meeting should show there are none. More than ever, he said, the two countries "are united in their policies, bilateral policies and policies for the construction of Europe."

Even German Finance Minister Karl Schiller, whose past trips to Paris have ended in frustration over French refusal to consider his plans for closer economic institutional cooperation, said upon leaving today that he was "optimistic."

Mr. Brandt evoked this institutional theme when he told the

British Industry Put on 3-Day Week

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a week while the inquiry sits. He said that so far the miners' leaders had "refused to try to get their members back to work."

Negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers and the coal board, which runs the nationalized industry, broke down yesterday after the miners demanded from \$10.40 to \$18.10 a week more in a 12-month package. The coal board offered raises of from \$7.15 to \$10.40 a week over 18 months.

Miners now earn a basic wage of about \$47 a week for surface workers to \$78 for those underground. Board officials say the miners earn more because most of them work overtime.

Mr. Heath said that, by refusing the traditional offer of nearly \$8 while the inquiry goes on, the miners' leaders were "now preparing to put literally millions—yes, millions—of their fellow workers and fellow trade unionists out of work." He said the board had not offered more because of his government's effort to keep a lid on excessive wage demands.

The prime minister was met at the rally by angry demonstrators throwing flaming torches and shouting "Heath Out." The demonstration was organized by Liverpool union officials.

In announcing the power cuts earlier, John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, said that the availability of power "is deteriorating rapidly." A key reason, he said, is the "dramatic fall of supplies of coal and other essential products caused by picketing."

With no hope of a settlement in sight, some officials conceded that Britain now faced one of the most serious economic crises since the war. They said it would take British months to recover if the dispute forced industry to maintain a three-day week for long.

Although government officials recently warned of the threat of a three-day week, the announcement came generally as a surprise. At the outset of the coal strike last month, the first in 45 years, officials had said that stockpiles for the coal-fired generators were enough for up to eight weeks.

Picketing miners, however, have effectively prevented already mined coal from reaching the power plants. And this week, they picked up support when oil truck drivers decided to join in the boycott.

In his speech, Mr. Heath deplored the inability of the power plants to obtain the coal because of the picketing and "other industrial actions." He said the plants had paid for the coal they were now unable to get.

Mr. Davies, the trade and industry minister, said that the power cuts would "not" apply to water supplies, airports, bakeries, dairies, slaughterhouses and most food plants. Television programs will continue with studios using

emergency stand-by generators if necessary.

He said further cuts might be necessary and urged consumers to keep only one room electrically heated. While gas-fired central heating has gained in popularity in Britain, many homes still use electric heaters.

Only about 10 percent of homes are heated by coal. But coal-

using generators provide about 75 percent of the electricity supply.

The job of ending the dispute now falls to the court of inquiry, headed by Lord Wilberforce, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, the title of a judge in Britain's highest court, the House of Lords. The court's findings, expected in about 10 days, will be influential but not binding.

Bombings Continue in Ulster; Big March Set in Enniskillen

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of a son and arrived in Northern Ireland just three weeks ago.

Frank McManus, a member of the British Parliament and chairman of the Northern Resistance Movement, predicted 10,000 persons would turn out to march Sunday at Enniskillen in protest against the internment without trial of more than 750 security suspects.

The Enniskillen march is the third such demonstration in as many Sundays. The first, in London, ended in a riot with British troops in which 13 Catholic civilians were killed. The second, in Newry, brought out 20,000 demonstrators.

Protestant Campaign

Leaders of the Protestant majority today ordered a propaganda offensive to confront world

opinion with their case for keeping the province British.

Prime Minister Brian Faulkner appealed for cash from the Protestant community to finance the campaign. He said the publicity campaign would "counter vicious propaganda being poured out against us. . . . We must actively publicize our determination to remain British."

"It is not enough for the government's voice to be heard. . . . It is also vital that the voice of the ordinary people of Ulster comes to be heard."

Two Protestant monks and five other men were committed for trial today for helping prisoners escape from Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail. Two of the men in court were among escapees but have since been recaptured. Reporting restrictions were imposed on the hearing at the request of defense lawyers.

have discussions with the United States at an appropriate time on the question of fiscal harmonization on tobacco products."

Mr. Eberle's office said.

About one-third of U.S. tobacco exports now go to the Common Market, but this will increase as a result of the enlargement of the market group.

The EEC will continue to apply preferential rates on oranges, Mr. Eberle's office noted, favoring the exports of Spain, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia and other Mediterranean exporters, despite the tariff reductions on American oranges.

In two major issues, however, both the U.S. and the Common Market have failed to get the concessions each wanted. When Mr. Eberle first started negotiating last December he demanded a wholesale revision of the EEC's agricultural policy. In this he was given nothing by the EEC.

The EEC wanted a binding undertaking by the U.S. on trade reciprocity, but it did not get one. All the community achieved on this point was a vague declaration of principle by the U.S. Mr. Eberle gave nothing specific away.

Assault on Barriers

GENEVA, Feb. 11 (NYT).—A joint statement by the United States and Japan calling for a major international assault on trade barriers next year is being circulated to the 30 nations of GATT.

The agency, which writes the rules by which most of the world's trade is conducted, said today that the statement was transmitted to it by the United States and Japan for transmittal to the member states.

The declaration is expected to be examined by the GATT council at its next meeting. This has yet to be set, but it is probably to be held "a few weeks," a GATT spokesman said.

EEC Envoy to Japan

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (AP).—President of the EEC, Jean Monnet, left today for a six-day visit to Tokyo, where he will meet Premier Eisaku Sato and other leaders.

EEC officials hope the trip will lead to a quick resumption of EEC-Japan trade talks, suspended last July, mainly over difficulties of a safeguard clause.

Earlier this week Japan agreed with the EEC to limit cotton textile exports in the three years ending Sept. 30, 1973, to a yearly quota 12 percent higher than quotas authorized in 1970.

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New Rules, Laws Suggested

Tighter Government Secrecy Recommended in U.S. Study

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).—The National Security Council is proposing tougher regulations to keep classified information out of the hands of unauthorized government officials, defense contractors and the public.

It suggests that President Nixon may want to go as far as seeking legislation similar to the British Official Secrets Act which would impose stiff criminal penalties on those who receive classified information, as well as on those who disclose it.

The recommendations are contained in the committee's draft revision of the executive order that has governed the security classification system since 1955. The draft was submitted to the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission last month. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post yesterday.

After suggestions have come back from those agencies, a revised draft is expected to be sent to Mr. Nixon on his return from China.

The National Security Council draft is the result of a year's work by a special committee that was headed by William French, former assistant attorney general and now a Supreme Court justice. He has not been replaced.

30-Year Rule Urged

The committee proposes to abolish special categories of highly sensitive material and introduce a "30-year rule," setting the time limit for declassification.

Chilean Funds In N.Y. Banks Are Blocked

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—A federal court has blocked the accounts of a Chilean government-owned copper company at the request of a U.S. copper company.

The U.S. firm, Braden Copper Co., claims the Chilean company owes Braden \$4,900,000 from an overdue loan payment.

The Chilean company's accounts at seven New York banks were blocked under an order dated last Friday.

The Chilean government's Copper Corporation has taken over all Chile's copper industry, nationalized last July.

Subsidiary of Kennecott. Braden is a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Corp. It operated Chile's huge El Teniente mine in partnership with the government until the nationalization.

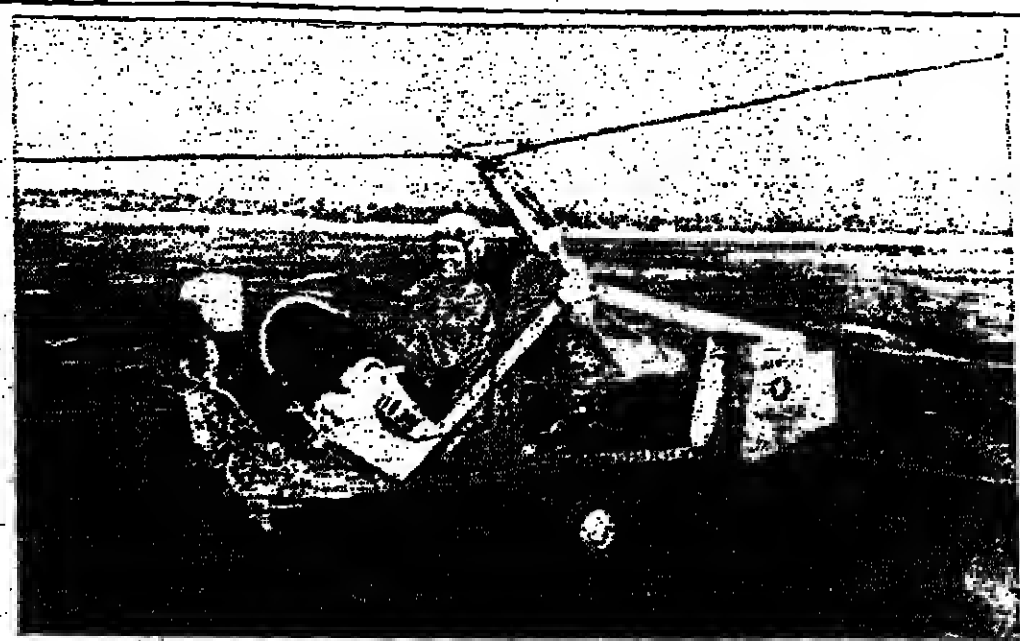
The firm said the Chilean government last week for compensation of a loan. The government copper corporation said the loan was made in 1967.

Chile said it was not bound to honor the loan because a constitutional amendment for nationalizing the copper industry preempted the firm from compensation.

The government claims Kennecott owes Chile \$310 million in "excess profits" from copper operations there.

Violation Charged. CONCESSION, Chile, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Chile's Copper Corporation said the action in New York was a clear violation of international law and added that Chile would take all necessary measures against such an "improper foreign intervention."

Meanwhile, Marxist President Salvador Allende, in a speech in Concepcion, referred to President Nixon's recent criticism of Chile's nationalization of the copper mines and added: "This is a very deep war against very powerful national and foreign interests. The answer must be to work more and to try harder."



SAVER—Kamen Aerospace Corp.'s Saver (Stowable Aircraft Vehicle Escape Rescue seat), with chief test pilot F. Andrew Foster at the controls following flight of world's first jet-powered autogyro at Barnes Municipal Airport in Westfield, Mass., this week. Saver is intended to provide pilots of high performance aircraft, such as the F-14, F-4 and A-7, with the ability to fly away from crash sites. Carried by the plane, the autogyro thus improves chances of escape and rescue.

Irving Admits Not Meeting Hughes

(Continued from Page 1)

case that would stand independent of anything the author tells them.

The author has admitted his wife deposited \$500,000 in checks made out to Mr. Hughes in a Zurich bank and then removed the money to other financial institutions.

Meanwhile, the New York police department's handwriting expert testified today as a witness in the case before a New York County grand jury, then told reporters afterward that there had been a "tremendous amount of effort on someone's part to perpetrate this fraud."

Capt. Joseph McNally said he believed signatures purported to be by Mr. Hughes on correspondence to Mr. Irving and to McGraw-Hill had been forged. The county district attorney's investigation could result in more serious charges under state law than could be made under federal law.

Federal investigators, it was learned, now are proceeding on the theory that no one inside the Hughes empire provided any material to Mr. Irving.

Instead, it is believed that the 41-year-old author built his manuscript on material "from public and quasi-public sources, including other reporters' articles, books and magazine articles," one source said.

The reference to "reporters' notes" was taken to include material on Mr. Hughes which other authors may have written but not yet published.

Several biographies of Mr. Hughes have been published, and others are in the works. But Mr. Irving was the first author to claim to have an autobiography.

The precise nature of the tapes found in Mr. Irving's home this week remained a secret. One theory was that the recordings contained only his own voice dictating portions of the manuscript.

Mr. Irving, however, previously said he had tape-recorded more than 100 hours of interviews with Mr. Hughes in hotel rooms and parked cars throughout the Western Hemisphere. But he said he was forced to return the tapes to the billionaire after the interviews were transcribed.

Apparent Discrepancies. In the last few days those who have viewed the manuscript and the transcript have noted some apparent discrepancies. One source said it appeared that certain questions Mr. Irving allegedly asked would not have elicited the lengthy answers attributed to Mr. Hughes.

Some portions of the manuscript appeared to differ in style, tone and outlook on life from other portions of the work. These differences seemed to appear marked by a profound romanticism not unlike that of Mr. Irving's. The

portions differing in tone and outlook appear to be about 25 percent of the work, the sources said.

The sudden trip to Switzerland by Robert G. Morville, chief of the criminal division of the U.S. attorney's office here, and assistant U.S. attorney John J. Tighe Jr., caused postponement until next week of sessions of the federal grand jury looking into the purported fraud.

Both men left Zurich today. Mr. Morville is returning to New York, and Mr. Tighe to continue to Madrid and a meeting with Spanish authorities.

Four days ahead of her scheduled appearance before the grand jury, Nina Van Pallandt, a Danish folk singer who was in Mexico with Mr. Irving, arrived here. She was accompanied by her manager, John Marshall, and his wife, Elizabeth.

The attractive blonde singer has disputed claims by Mr. Irving that he met with Mr. Hughes during the Mexican trip last February. Mrs. Van Pallandt said she and Mr. Irving were only apart

about 90 minutes at the most—which was insufficient time for long conferences with the billionaire, as the author claimed in a court affidavit.

Los Angeles Times

Irving Refutes Comment

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Mr. Irving declined comment today on the Los Angeles Times report that he and his research assistant told federal authorities they never met with Mr. Hughes.

But he termed "a vicious lie" a report in The New York Times that he and a Los Angeles Times book reviewer were going to collaborate years ago on a Hughes biography.

U.S., Spain Aides Meet

MADRID, Feb. 11 (UPI).—U.S. federal officials met tonight with Spanish authorities here.

Sources close to the investigation said Mr. Tighe and postal inspector Augusto L. Vazquez went to see Spanish police officials to discuss the case in general. They might also listen to tapes and look at documents seized by Spanish police in the home of Mr. Irving, the sources said.

Woman Subpoenaed

MIAMI, Feb. 11 (AP).—The second mystery woman in the Hughes "autobiography" case, a blonde, scuba diving instructor, has been subpoenaed by U.S. postal service agents to testify before a federal grand jury in New York.

Agents went to the Miami apartment of Ann Baxter, 29, yesterday and delivered the subpoena.

She was expected to be questioned about her reported trip to St. Croix in the Virgin Islands and about any meetings between the author and Mr. Hughes.



Mrs. Edith Irving

His Former Nevada Manager Is Suing Hughes for Slander

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—The deposed chief of Howard Hughes' Nevada empire filed suit for libel and slander here yesterday, seeking \$17.5-million damages because of an extraordinary telephone press conference given by a man identifying himself as Mr. Hughes, the eccentric "invisible" multimillionaire.

Robert A. Mahen filed the suit against Hughes Tool Co. and its public relations agency. The tool company is wholly owned by Howard Hughes, who has not been seen in public for about 15 years.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court, contained remarks by the "disembodied voice" who called himself Mr. Hughes, giving reasons for the discharge of Mr. Mahen 14 months ago from his \$500,000-a-year post.

Such remarks were quoted in the lawsuit as including, "because he's a no-good, dishonest son of a bitch, and he stole me blind."

Mr. Mahen's suit quoted articles from many newspapers across the United States in which part or all of the offending remarks were printed.

The suit said the remarks were made by the man identifying himself as Mr. Hughes with the knowledge they were false or with "reckless disregard of whether they were true or false."

The voice also disavowed the Clifford Irving "autobiography" of Mr. Hughes.

The denial of any connection with the book was the main reason for the Hughes telephone hookup with the seven newsmen who were convened here for the interview.

Los Angeles Times

Would Debate Its Publisher

Muskie Says N.H. Newspaper Portrays Him 'As a Monster'

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 11 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, has bypassed his field of competitors in the New Hampshire primary to pick as his new opponent the publisher of the state's largest newspaper, the Manchester Union-Leader.

Still following the front-runner's usual tactics of ducking all debate challenges from his rivals on the Democratic ballot, Sen. Muskie charged that publisher William Loeb "is trying to portray me as some kind of a monster."

Mr. Loeb replied that the senator—sometimes labeled by him as "Moscow Muskie"—could better show his courage by debating his rivals on the ballot. Those challenges charge Sen. Muskie is running away from them into a phony fight.

Nonetheless, the exchange brought the first spark of life to what has been a bland campaign headed toward an apparent Muskie victory in the March 7 voting.

Mr. Loeb's highly personal, signed front-page editorials have long been a potent force in New Hampshire politics. There have been many previous counterattacks against Mr. Loeb from moderate and liberal politicians of both parties who have felt the sting of his prose. But few have been as biting as Sen. Muskie's Wednesday before 120 somewhat startled campaign workers here.

The Maine senator said that for 18 years, since he was elected governor of the neighboring state, the Union-Leader had "ignored me, but now, in the midst of this campaign, it has discovered that I am a monster, and it is undertaking to drive that home to the people of Manchester."

The city itself casts about a quarter of the Democratic primary vote, and the paper's reach extends throughout the state. Before Sen. Muskie's speech, his aides distributed reprints of a Feb. 7 Leek editorial headlined "Fool-Play Muskie Is Making."

Mr. Loeb is backing Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty in the Democratic primary, but his paper has also given good publicity to another of Sen. Muskie's Democratic challengers, Sen. Vance Hartke, of Indiana. Only Sen. Muskie's major rival, Sen. George S. McGovern, D. S.D., appears to rank lower on Mr. Loeb's list than Sen. Muskie.

Meanwhile, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., made his sharpest statement yet in a week of attacks on the Nixon administration's handling of unemployment and economic issues.

In a speech prepared for a labor luncheon today, the former Democratic standard-bearer charged the administration with "failure to lead, with lack of vision and purpose, with failure to curb inflation, with failure to stimulate production and with tragic failure to put Americans back to work."

Elsewhere in politics: Former Senator Eugene McCarthy ended a two-day trip through Wisconsin, receiving warm receptions at two universities. It appeared that some of the enthusiasm of college youth for Mr. McCarthy was beginning to recede.

House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, said the economy will be the top campaign issue this year and that the economy will be moving strongly upward by the end of 1972.

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R. Ohio, Mr. Nixon's conservative challenger for re-election, charged there is "a serious breach between the President's words and his actions" on the Soviet offensive nuclear-weapon buildup. "If, as the President says, the Soviet Union is becoming more 'reasonable' in a negotiated strategic arms agreement, and peace is in the wind, why is the Soviet buildup continuing?" he asked.

Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., 75, facing strong opposition this fall from Democratic Rep. David Pryor, and Little Rock attorney Ted Boswell, announced for Senate term today and said it probably will be his last

Lifeguard Saves Ninth Life—His

PERTH, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Beach inspector Terry Colby rescued eight people from drowning in high seas here today, rode his bicycle to the local council offices—and handed in his notice.

Mr. Colby, 25, said he was resigning because the council persistently refused to employ an assistant for him.

After today's eight rescue, Mr. Colby said: "I've had it. I am getting out before someone else drowns."

Candidates for Presidency Can Get Foreign-Policy Data

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 11 (WP).—Responding to opposition Democratic party criticism, the Nixon administration said today that any serious presidential candidate will be given a secret foreign-policy briefing if he requests it.

After administration spokesmen attacked Democrats for criticizing President Nixon's new Vietnam peace proposals, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D. Minn., and Democratic party national chairman Lawrence O'Brien complained that opposition leaders are not being kept informed of events behind the scenes.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren responded that "any member of the House (of Representatives) or Senate may receive briefings on request."

After being reminded that there are presidential candidates who are not members of Congress such as Mayor John Lindsay of New York and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, Mr. Warren said he was confident that if "any figure in public life" telephones the National Security Council "that call would be welcomed."

The State Department or the Security Council staff will brief any candidate, Mr. Warren said. Nevertheless, he said, no formal arrangement for keeping presidential candidates informed will be made until after the two major-party nominating conventions this summer.

Mr. Warren recalled that for-

briefing of previous presidential candidates took place only after the major-party nominations were made.

Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, has met with a great many persons of divergent views, and he and his staff are available to do so in the future, Mr. Warren emphasized.

Mr. Warren made his comments shortly before Mr. Nixon, who flew here late last night, went by helicopter to Grand Cay Island, in the Bahamas, with Secretary of the Treasury John Connally and C.G. (Bob) Robson, Mr. Nixon's Key Biscayne friend and neighbor.

Cartoonist Capp Is Fined \$500 on Morals Charge

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 11 (AP).—Cartoonist Al Capp was fined \$500 plus costs today on one of three morals charges resulting from accusations made by a university coed last spring.

Two other charges against the creator of the "Li'l Abner" comic strip were dropped.

Circuit Judge Merrill Farr rejected a motion by the district attorney that Mr. Capp agree to undergo psychiatric treatment.

"You are a public figure," Judge Farr told Mr. Capp. "I don't think you'll ever seriously be tempted to do something like this again."

Mr. Capp pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted adultery shortly after his arraignment. He also had been charged with seduction and indecent exposure.

Mr. Capp was arrested last April after a lecture at the University of Wisconsin.

New U.S. Envoy Arrives in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Joseph N. Greene Jr., arrived in Cairo tonight to take up his duties as the top U.S. diplomat in the Egyptian capital, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Officially, Mr. Greene will head the U.S. Interests Section in the Egyptian Embassy, which looks after American interests in Egypt in the absence of diplomatic relations. Cairo broke off relations with Washington in 1957 as a result of the Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Greene replaces Donald C. Bergum, who previously headed the section.

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Emergency Declared by Iran Premier

4,000 Reported Rescued From Snow

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (AP).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida today declared an "extraordinary situation" in Iran following the blizzards which have been sweeping the country in the last two weeks.

The government-operated national Iranian radio and television services, announcing the latest rescue move, said 4,000 persons were believed trapped in 25 meters of snow in the Khosheh and Takestan areas some 180 kilometers west of Tehran.

Tonight, however, a government spokesman denied reports received yesterday that 4,000 villagers in Kakhk and Kuma near Ardekhan, 490 miles south of Tehran, had been trapped by snowdrifts.

At the same time, another government source announced that the 4,000 persons reported trapped at the Kohseh and Takestan areas were rescued late this afternoon.

As of this evening, the known death toll of the blizzards was 18 in the village of Shokabad, near Reshah, west of Tehran, and 11 in the two villages of Abassabad and Darakeh, near Sardasht, in western Iran.

Following a government announcement that an extraordinary situation, rescue units made the most of today's bright sun and rescued almost all the 4,000 trapped at Kohseh and Takestan, the source added.

A rescue team sent to Emamzadeh Davoud, a mountain north of Tehran, to rescue two Iranian students and an unidentified American girl missing since Monday returned here tonight without success.



SNOW IN IRAN—Rescuers trying to free one of many cars snowed in yesterday, 60 miles east of Tehran.

No Iran Snow Disaster, Says Shah; Will Continue His Swiss Holiday

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 11 (AP).—A spokesman for the Shah of Iran, who is here on a skiing holiday, today flatly denied Tehran reports that northern Iran has been struck by a snow storm disaster with 6,000 missing.

"We have been in contact with the authorities in Tehran and have verified that these reports are not true," the Shah's secretary declared. "This refers to the reports about thousands missing and hundreds dead."

When asked whether this meant the reports were exaggerated, he replied, "No, they are lies."

"There are no problems because of the snow," he added. "The spokesman explained that, under the circumstances, the Shah had no plans to alter his vacation schedule."

Reached late again by telephone, the Shah's secretary was read a Tehran dispatch saying that Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida had declared an "extraordinary situation" and that the government-run radio had reported another 4,000 missing in the blizzards.

"I have told you already that this is not true," the secretary answered. "You keep calling me with the same reports and I tell you they are not true."

He then hung up.

Rhodesia's African Council Denies It Intimidates Blacks

SALISBURY, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The African National Council today repudiated charges by Premier Ian Smith that black Africans are being intimidated into opposing Rhodesia's independence settlement with Britain.

It said it has no doubt Mr. Smith is trying to prepare a case for banning the ANC and challenged him to substantiate allegations he made at a press conference yesterday.

If the premier was contemplating a ban, "he should be honest enough and just proceed. He should not build a case from false allegations," a statement issued by the Rev. Canaan Banana, the council's deputy chairman, said.

The statement, issued in the absence of Ian Smith, the ANC's leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, also rejected charges that the council has received funds from banned political organizations abroad.

The ANC, which says about 280 of its followers are being held in detention, accused the premier and his colleagues of "harping on so-called intimidation in order to justify their Gestapo detention method."

"As far as Mr. Smith is concerned, any person who disagrees with the government and who has a black skin must have been intimidated," the statement declared.

Mr. Smith's charges and today's reply are the most forthright confrontation yet between the government and the ANC, which is leading the campaign for rejection of the independence terms agreed on with Britain.

Blamed for Riots
Yesterday Mr. Smith accused the council of being behind the outbreak of rioting in Rhodesia last month when the Pearce Commission from Britain began its mission of testing the acceptability of the independence settlement.

The question of intimidation, now the most controversial issue surrounding the Pearce Commission's activities, will be investigated by two new commissioners, one of whom, Aldrich Sings, 62-year-old former Colonial Service officer, arrived here today.

He will be joined on Sunday by his colleague Anthony Whitfield.

To Study Documents
The British investigators brought here at the special request of the commission chairman, Lord Pearce, will study documents on intimidation now being prepared by both the government and the ANC.

The documents, giving both the black and white sides of the dispute, are expected to be handed to the commission within the next few days.

Mr. Smith said at yesterday's press conference that the government dossier contains "a formidable array" of evidence to justify his assertions that African supporters of the settlement terms are being frightened by ANC intimidators into saying they oppose them.

Meanwhile, Rhodesia's two extreme right political parties formed a unified white opposition front to the Smith government. The union of the Republican Alliance and the Rhodesian National party came last night, at the climax of a mass rightist rally—the biggest here in years—called to fight the proposals for ending the Anglo-Rhodesian independence dispute.

The joining of the two parties—neither of which has a seat in the Rhodesian Parliament—was announced from the stage of a crowded hall where about 800 cheering Rhodesians, all white, heard the Smith government bitterly assailed for accepting settlement terms that would mean the end of the black rule in Rhodesia.

The union's fight, an RA member told reporters later, will be to form an alternative white government to the Smith administration, which, once in power would renounce the settlement terms.

5 Nations Draft Curb on Killing Of Polar Bears

MORGES, Switzerland, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Scientists from five countries with territory at the North Pole have drafted a protocol to ban polar bear hunting on the high seas from next year, it was announced today.

The protocol, drawn up at a meeting here this week under auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, will be submitted by the scientists for approval by their governments in Norway, Denmark, the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada.

Since large numbers of polar bears live on pack ice on the high seas, the protocol will go a long way to help conserve the world's remaining polar bears, estimated to number between 10,000 and 20,000.

The only exception to the hunting ban will be the traditional rights of local people who depend on polar bears for their living, the announcement said.

Cruise Liner Runs Aground In Antarctica; All Aboard Safe

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 11 (AP).—All 92 passengers from the sinking Norwegian cruise liner Lindblad Explorer reached the safety of an Antarctic base camp and were transferred to a Chilean Navy ship, travel agents for the ship said today.

A spokesman for the Astra agency said the passengers and the 64 crewmen who had safely made it to Camp Presidente Frei located on King George V Island, in the Shetland Islands group, were en route to Punta Arenas, Argentina's southern town.

Argentine Navy ships also had been dispatched to the base. Nearly all the passengers aboard the 380-a-day cruise ship were from the United States, the agent said.

They had flown to Ushuaia, Argentina's southernmost town, to board the liner Feb. 1 for a two-week cruise to the Antarctic. The vessel ran aground on a "small, unnamed" island early today and began taking in water, the spokesman said.

The Argentine Navy placed the 143d Bonn F-104 Crash

NEUBURG, West Germany, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The West German Air Force today lost its 143d F-104 Starfighter when one of the American-designed jet fighters was completely wrecked in a crashlanding, the Defense Ministry said.

A spokesman said the pilot catapulted himself to safety, location of the stricken vessel on the island 25th of May, in front of the abandoned British Base G. The island is about 540 nautical miles south of Ushuaia.

Belgrade Jails 3 at Opening Of Croat Trials

BELGRADE, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Three Yugoslavs have been sentenced to jail terms ranging from eight months to two years for "hostile" activities against Yugoslavia, Tanjug, the national news agency, said today.

The three were among about 40 persons arrested or accused whom legal proceedings were opened in connection with a recent outbreak of nationalism in Croatia, one of the six republics that make up Yugoslavia.

Milorad Colic, an operative, was sentenced to eight months in jail, Ognjen Brobinac, a laborer, to 10 months, and Ilija Ljeskovic, whose profession was not given, to a two-year term, the news agency said.

Ljeskovic was found guilty of being linked with an exiled Croatian nationalist organization—the Ustashi—in Melbourne, Australia, Tanjug said. Ljeskovic was arrested when bringing into the country "hostile propaganda material against Yugoslavia," Tanjug said.

Andreotti's Party Backs Him To Lead Italy to New Election

ROME, Feb. 11 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today received the full backing of his party's deputies and senators to bring Italy to early parliamentary elections at the head of whatever government he can form.

"It's no time for jolting," Mr. Andreotti said in reporting to the Christian Democratic members of parliament about his vain efforts to line up a center-left majority and end Italy's month-long government crisis.

His efforts collapsed Wednesday when the Socialists and the Republicans refused Christian Democratic terms for a new government. Only the Democratic Socialists of former President Giuseppe Saragat were ready to back Mr. Andreotti.

This put an end—at least temporarily—to a 10-year Catholic-Socialist alliance at a time of faltering economy and church-state tension over a 1970 law

which made divorce legal in Italy. The Catholics are sponsoring a referendum to annul the divorce law.

The dissolution of parliament and the calling of early elections appeared inevitable. The elections would also result in the postponement of the referendum for a year.

Christian Democratic deputies and senators asked Mr. Andreotti to make a final effort in staving off the dissolution of parliament. But their final communiqué made clear they saw little chance of success.

The majority of Mr. Andreotti's party were in favor of an all-Christian Democratic minority government to run Italy through the parliamentary elections, which would be held in May or June.

But the Socialists and the Democratic Socialists are also seeking to get into a caretaker government once the early elections are agreed upon. They believe being in power at such a crucial time for Italy will benefit them.

The leftist factions in the Christian Democratic party, headed by Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, oppose a minority government. They say this would cancel all prospects for a renewed Catholic-Socialist alliance after the elections.

Six Die in Bus Crash
CLUSES, France, Feb. 11 (REUTERS).—Six persons were killed and 25 injured yesterday in a collision between a bus and a truck near the town of Magland, in eastern France. Ten of the injured are in serious condition.

Mr. Smith said at yesterday's press conference that the government dossier contains "a formidable array" of evidence to justify his assertions that African supporters of the settlement terms are being frightened by ANC intimidators into saying they oppose them.

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Archbishop Brezanoczy, 60, Backed Hungarian Regime

BUDAPEST, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Archbishop Fel Brezanoczy of Eger, a leader in the rapprochement between the Roman Catholic Church and the Hungarian regime, died today. He was 60.

The death of Archbishop Brezanoczy, who was one of the top three leaders of the church in Hungary, was announced by the Hungarian press agency, MTI. It was understood he had been suffering from heart disease.

He was ordained a priest in 1935, 13 years before the Communists took power. In 1951, he was one of the first church dignitaries to take the oath of allegiance to the state and he cooperated with the Communist government throughout his life.

Although anti-regime Catholics opposed his policy, he was instrumental in improving relations between the church and state. In 1958, he became the bishop of Eger and, in 1968, was named archbishop by Pope Paul VI after a Vatican-Hungarian agreement that enabled the church to fill several vacant archbishoprics.

Archbishop Brezanoczy was active in Hungarian politics. He was on the executive board of the National Peace Council and the national council of the Patriotic People's Front, and was president of the Hungarian church's foreign committee.

Hired to Destroy Old Bills, 3 Held On Theft Charge
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Three young men hired to destroy old money at the Federal Reserve Bank here have been charged with stealing \$300,000 in \$100 bills last summer.

The FBI said two sewer workers who found \$32,000 of the missing money probably would have to relinquish their claim to the currency. Agents said \$809,000 was still missing.

Charged with the theft were Robert W. Masteller, 25, of Haddon Heights, N.J.; Gerald J. Greenfield, 19, of Philadelphia; and Edward M. West, 21, of Secane, Pa. All were clerks in the bank's currency verification and destruction unit when the money allegedly stolen last June 22.

Mr. West has since quit. The FBI said the missing money—\$300 \$100 bills—had been declared "unfit for continued circulation" and was awaiting destruction at the bank when it was stolen.

The recovered money was torn in half and had to be taped together.

Strike Cripples Publicly Owned Rome Hospitals

ROME, Feb. 11 (AP).—No more patients can be taken into Rome's state-owned hospitals, because of a prolonged strike by doctors, an official communiqué said tonight.

The month-long strike by doctors at Rome University's Policlinico hospital has virtually closed it down, leaving some 2,000 beds unused.

This has led to crowding at other hospitals to the point that the communiqué said, it has now become "literally impossible" to take in new patients.

'Red Duchess,' In Self-Exile, Gets Spain Summons
MADRID, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Official State Bulletin today published a court order giving the Duchess of Medina Sidonia—better known as Spain's "Red Duchess"—10 days to appear before the public order court on a charge of having insulted the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The duchess, 35, fled to France last June when a warrant for her arrest was issued. In her French exile, she has been publishing books and articles critical of present-day conditions in Spain.

Luis Isabel Alvarez de Toledo y Maurel, the duchess's full name, is five times a grandee of Spain and a mother of three. She was sentenced to one-month and a day in jail two years ago for insulting the Spanish judiciary in her novel "The Strike," which depicts labor unrest on her southern Spanish wine estates and police action against striking workers. She has since written another novel, "The Base," about a U.S. Air Force base in Spain.

The AEC spokesman said the idea of building the plant in the United States developed during discussions under way since November between the United States and various foreign nations to explore the possibility of building one or more uranium-enrichment plants outside the United States, but employing now-secret U.S. technology.

Discussions are going on, for example, with Australia concerning the possibility of erecting a plant somewhere in the Pacific area and discussions are also going on with European nations on the possibility of building a plant in Europe.

Top Reds in Homage To Marshal Krylov
MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Kremlin tributes of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy stood vigil today at the coffin of Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov, commander in chief of nuclear missile forces, lay in state, Tass reported.

Marshal Krylov, 88, died Wednesday. He had commanded the missile force since 1963. He will be buried tomorrow in Red Square near the Kremlin wall, an honor second only to interment in the red brick wall itself.

Red Guard Defects
BRAUNSCHWEIG, West Germany, Feb. 11 (UPI).—An unarmed East German border guard yesterday fled across the fortified demarcation line to the West, West German customs police said.

Milan Fascists Admit Bombings
MILAN, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Mussolini Action Squad, an outlawed extreme-rightist organization, said today it was responsible for three bomb attacks which damaged partisan memorials and the headquarters of the Communist party daily newspaper here Wednesday night.

In a communiqué to the Italian press, the organization said the three explosions, which caused minor damage, were its work and threatened further reprisals against organs of information which do not show "objectivity" toward Fascist organizations.

The communiqué concluded, "From Milan the Mussolini Action Squad shouts: Long live Fascism, long live Italy and long live the Croatian comrades."

Hungarian Leader Visiting Moscow
MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP).—Janos Kadar, head of the Hungarian Communist party, arrived in Moscow today on an unofficial visit, Tass announced.

Mr. Kadar was met at the airport by Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party.

Mr. Kadar was invited by the Soviet party's Central Committee. No further details were given.

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SUNDAY SERVICE: 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. P. La Moutre.

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SUNDAY SERVICE: 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. P. La Moutre.

FRANCE-PARIS
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 30 Ave. Hoche (8e), Saturday mass: 9:30 p.m. (8e), Sunday mass: 9:30 (8e), 10:30 & 11:15 a.m. (Eighth), 12:15 (G.), 5:30 (G.), Confession: Monday to Friday 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

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GERMANY-MUNICH
The English-Langues Baptist Church of Munich on Holzerstr. 9 has S.S. at 11:45 and Worship 11:45. Inform: Tel. 33-66. Pastor: E. W. Torrey.

SWITZERLAND-ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH
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We're as big as an airline should be.

Drop Called Erratic

Britain Reports £2 Million Trading Deficit in January

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Britain's trade deficit in January was £2 million, the lowest since 1968, according to the latest figures from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which announced the figures today, said both imports and exports had fallen since December, but that exports had fallen more to what is called "erratically low" levels.

Because trade in such intangible exports as financial, shipping and insurance services is still in substantial surplus, however, the balance of trade deficit last month was no longer a problem for Britain.

The nation also has a substantial cushion of official reserves, with the level standing at \$2.68 billion last month.

The January trade figures nevertheless make a somber con-

trast with those for December and represent a sharp reversal. In December there had been a trade surplus of \$36 million, closing out a year in which the nation had achieved a 12-month surplus of \$295 million. In fact, 1971 was Britain's best trade surplus year ever, and there was much crowing here when the year-end figures were announced Jan. 13.

Trade and Industry Department spokesmen listed only one possible cause for the reversal, a fall-off of precious stone shipments to sterling-area countries. They noted that such shipments are subject to wide swings.

They also said the contrast between January and December was sharpened by an abnormally high level of exports in the earlier month to make up for delays of shipments of British goods caused by the East Coast dock strikes in the United States.

Market Group Says Deficit In U.S. Trade Might Grow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The United States, instead of regaining a surplus of exports over imports in 1972, could run a far bigger trade deficit than last year, the U.S.-Japan Trade Council said today.

After weighing the impact of the international currency realignments and the economic outlook in major U.S. markets abroad, the trade group concluded that "an educated guess for the U.S. trade balance this year is a deficit in the range of \$1 billion to \$3.5 billion."

The U.S. trade deficit in 1971 was about \$2 billion and was the first deficit since 1958.

The U.S.-Japan Trade Council's appraisal contrasted sharply with optimistic predictions by some Nixon administration officials that the United States "has a fighting chance" to regain a surplus of exports over imports in 1972. Commerce Department officials have made such statements, although others in the administration are far more cautious in predicting a turnaround.

The council's economic staff said it was an "enormous task" to claim that the monetary agreement worked out by the Group of Ten finance ministers in Washington last Dec. 18 would give U.S. exports an advantage of about 15 percent. Treasury Secretary John Connally had said this was one of the effects of the currency realignments, in trade terms.

"The United States conducts only about 38 percent of its trade with the eight countries forming the basis of this estimate," the trade council said.

The council also expressed doubts about major export markets abroad for the "newly

EEC Shows Big Surplus In '71 Trade

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The European Economic Community showed a surplus of \$700 million in its balance of trade with non-member countries in 1971, the executive commission announced yesterday. This represents a "marked improvement" over the community's trade deficit of \$423 million for the previous year, the commission said in its monthly economic survey.

But the report indicated that the favorable shift in the EEC trade balance was due in large part to a decline in its overall imports rather than to an increase in exports to outside countries. The commission document said a slackening of demand for both imported and domestic goods resulted from a "relatively moderate pace of economic growth in the community."

The report also said that in the final quarter of 1971 EEC exports actually fell below the level of earlier months. It attributed the decline partly to uncertainty in business circles over the world monetary situation during the latter part of the year, and to U.S. dock strikes.

Makers Aim At European Aero-Engine

Firms From 6 Nations Discuss Joint Project

MUNICH, Feb. 11 (AP).—Major European aero-engine manufacturers agreed at a conference here to push plans aimed at closer cooperation, conference participants said today.

Executives of six European firms met until late yesterday discussing "possible cooperation on broad terms."

They established three working groups which will report their findings to another executive conference of aero-engine makers in a few weeks.

A short communiqué said "various possibilities worthy of detailed study were identified and working groups established for that purpose."

Possible Consortium. Amplifying conference participants said one of these working groups will make a general study of the market situation, another group will undertake technical appraisal of European aero-engines and the third group will explore "structures and rules" connected with the possible formation of a consortium or holding unit through which Europe's aero-engine industry could be more closely integrated.

Taking part in the conference were Rolls-Royce (Britain), Societe Nationale d'Etudes et de Constructions de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNEMA), of France; Motoren und Turbinen (MTU), of West Germany; Volvo of Sweden; Fiat, of Italy; and Finmeccanica, a subsidiary of Italy's state-owned Alfa Romeo.

Overall aim of the cooperation plans now being explored is to place Europe's aero-engine industry in a better competitive situation internationally.

In detail, Europeans want to see whether they can jointly develop a new jet engine with a thrust of 10 to 12 tons, well-placed informants reported.

Three-Nation Project. STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The Swedish Saab-Scania company said today it is planning a joint project with British and West German firms to build a quiet short take-off and landing (STOL) passenger aircraft.

A spokesman confirmed "Stockholm reports that the company is in the process of completing an agreement with British Aircraft Corp. and Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom.

Pending a joint announcement expected soon, the spokesman declined to go into technical or financial details about the project. But the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said the plane would carry between 100 and 140 passengers and the project represented a long-term investment of at least a billion crowns (\$308 million).

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Today	Previous
3-month bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
6-month bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
1-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
2-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
3-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
4-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
5-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
10-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
15-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
20-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
25-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
30-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
35-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
40-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
45-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
50-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
55-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
60-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
65-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
70-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
75-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
80-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
85-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
90-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
95-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55
100-year bill	4.50-4.55	4.50-4.55

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FT-212

Blueprint for New U.S. System

Free Goods, No Profit, Less Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Prices too high? Make most consumer goods free. Corporate profits too low? Do away with profits altogether. Unemployment a problem? Cut the workday to three or four hours and spread the jobs around.

All this may sound like a prescription for disaster, but not to Howard J. Sherman, a professor of economics at the University of California. He argues that the United States has reached sufficient affluence that most consumer goods and services could be made free for the asking, and he has worked out a plan to implement his ideas.

Initially, he suggests, all education and health care should be made free. Gradually, over a period of years, prices would be removed from 80 percent of the available goods. The remaining 20 percent would be luxury items to be purchased with the wages earned by working three or four hours a day.

Needless to say, none of this would be possible under the present system of private enterprise, but Prof. Sherman has an answer for that, too: Nationalize the 1,000 largest U.S. corporations and thereby take control of most of the nation's wealth.

Most Colleges Have One

Unwise and unworkable as this scheme might seem to many, Prof. Sherman is far from alone in his belief that it is preferable to what he sees as the sick and destructive system of private capitalism. More than 1,200 economists, most of them professors and graduate students, belong to a four-year-old organization known as the Union for Radical Political Economics. Almost every major U.S. university has at least one left-wing economics professor. Harvard has five, Columbia six and Amherst University has eight on its 16-member economics faculty.

While most radical economists are in their 30s and 40s, some are mature scholars. Prof. Sherman, author of several books, is 40. John

G. Gurley, a Stanford University economist and former editor of the American Economic Review, the prestigious journal of the American Economic Association, is 51.

Once an orthodox mainstream economist, Prof. Gurley has moved leftward in recent years and now considers himself a Marxist. The "dean" of radical economists is 62-year-old Paul Sweezy, a Wall Street banker's son who taught at Harvard for 12 years before co-founding in 1949 the Monthly Review, now a leading journal of radical economic analysis.

After decades of shunning radicals, the traditionally conservative economics profession is giving them an increasingly respectful hearing. Eight members of the Union for Radical Political Economics delivered papers at the American Economics Association's annual convention in New Orleans in late December.

Paying for the Capitalist Mess

This is not to say, of course, that the more conventional economists see eye to eye with the radicals on all particulars. Many economists of differing philosophies agree with the radicals, for instance, that President Nixon's new economic policy has defects. But the radicals offer a unique class analysis of the underlying issues: "The working people are being asked to pay for the mess that this capitalist class has got us all into," the Union of Radical Political Economics contends in a position paper.

According to the Monthly Review, the "mess" is the rapid expansion of monopoly capitalism on a global scale and its growing inability to satisfy the essential needs of its own people for peace, work, food and shelter, and human dignity, at home. The Nixon administration's economic policies are "essentially irrelevant to what is really wrong with U.S. society today," the magazine insists. Rather than guaranteeing peace and prosperity, the policies presage "a period of unrelieved economic imperialism and class struggles and more and deeper crises."

Phillips Group Analysts Ponder Meaning Plans Pipeline Of Divergent Dow Indexes In North Sea

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Feb. 11 (AP).—The drilling group headed by Phillips Petroleum Co. plans to build by 1976 a major pipeline system connecting four North Sea oil fields and expects by that time to be producing more than 500,000 barrels of oil and natural gas liquids daily from the fields, W.P. Martin, Phillips president, said today.

Mr. Martin said total cost of the pipeline system will exceed \$1 billion, including investments in equipment pipelines and additional drilling necessary in the four fields, only one of which is presently producing. He said construction of the system should begin "sometime in 1973."

He said the planned pipeline system, which would include one line for delivering oil and one for natural gas, would transport oil and gas from the Ekofisk, the West Ekofisk, the Torshov (formerly the Ekofisk) and the Cod fields in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. He said a delivery point on land for the pipelines has not been selected.

Hampered by Weather

Mr. Martin said the four operative wells in the Ekofisk field, the only one of the four fields that is presently producing oil and gas, have been hampered recently by mechanical problems and bad weather conditions. The weather has frequently made it impossible for tankers to moor and load oil, he said.

To eliminate future weather delays, the Phillips group is building a concrete storage tank with a capacity of a million barrels of oil to be placed on the ocean floor in the Ekofisk field.

Board Chairman Arthur Burns said he expects long-term interest rates to decline this year.

"But," says Mr. Natfel, "the day before, Henry Kaufman of Salomon Bros. said just the opposite. Both are reputable people. Much of Wall Street also happens to think that interest rates will go up."

The Dow Jones utility stocks average has been sinking virtually every day for a month. On Wednesday, the Dow industrials slipped 11.59 and a further rise yesterday carried it to 921.28, a new yearly high. Meanwhile the utility average fell 0.06 point Wednesday to 114.17 and dropped a further .51 yesterday to 113.66.

The utility index is less than 10 percent above its 1970 bear market lows. The Dow industrials are up 44 percent from their lows. When such divergences occurred over the years, they have strongly tended to signal that a weak stock market lies ahead.

The action of the two indexes this time is convincing enough that at least a handful of security analysts have recently pulled in their horns and have begun talking of the likelihood of the industrials slipping back to the mid-900s.

Edson Natfel, analyst with Crowell-Weedon & Co., thinks the strength in industrial shares Wednesday was due in large measure to testimony by Federal Reserve

Big Board Prices Drop, Trade Suffers Setback

By Vartanig G. Vartao

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Stock prices bumped downward in profit-taking on the New York Stock Exchange today as trading volume, affected by the partial holiday observance of Lincoln's birthday tomorrow, contracted sharply.

The Dow Jones industrial average, behind by more than 5 points at noon, finished with a loss of 3.98 at 917.59. The Dow, nourished by a big gain in sales and profits last week and the week with a net advance of 10.91. Yesterday the blue-chip indicator posted its highest closing level in more than eight months, but prices were chopped back in afternoon trading in that session. This meant that today extended the market's consolidation pattern.

Ampex, the volume leader, dipped 5/8 to \$3.8, falling to its lowest level in more than a decade. The stock sold at 48 1/2 in early 1971. But the company disclosed yesterday that its loss for fiscal 1972 would run substantially above the \$40 million forecast previously.

Tool Research, rising 4 1/2 to 54, rallied from a setback of 7 3/4 in the preceding session. The recovery followed a management of sharp advances in both sales and profits for the 8 months ended Jan. 31, 1972.

Utility stocks, which have been weakened by competitive yields available in the bond market, continued their month-long decline. The setback in utility issues today reflected the Price Commission's 30-day freeze on all rate increases by privately-owned public utilities.

Bacbe & Co. sent a wire to all its offices suggesting that clients defer the purchase of utility stocks. It described the near-term outlook for this group as "cloudy."

American Telephone dropped 3/4 to 44. The latest action by the Price Commission also temporarily rekindled part of a rate increase already put into effect by the New York Telephone Co., the largest unit of the Bell System.

Turnover throttled back to 17.55 million shares from yesterday's boom volume of 23.46 million. Cabot Corp. fell 3 5/8 to 36. The firm projected mixed results in 1972 that will make it difficult to match the \$2.26 per share earnings recorded in 1971.

Union Carbide, which has asked the Food and Drug Administration to test its soft contact lens on humans, did not trade. The stock last traded on Wednesday at 25 1/2 up 3 1/8.

On the American Exchange,

Studebaker-Worthington

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 1,340.69 1,389.3
Profits (millions)... 5.9 4.54
Per Share 0.78 0.60

U.S. Gypsum
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 1,173.52 1,175.72
Profits (millions)... 0.65 0.36
Per Share 0.05 0.03

Weyerhaeuser
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 355.5 312.3
Profits (millions)... 38.76 24.01
Per Share 0.54 0.42

On the American Exchange, the total dividend for the year would be 18 percent up from 14 percent in 1970.

After-tax profit was \$27.24 million, up from \$23.39 million the previous year, Lloyds said.

Lloyds Bank Profit Up 55.6 Percent Last Year

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Lloyds Bank Ltd. net profit rose 55.6 percent last year, the bank said today.

It announced that the total dividend for the year would be 18 percent up from 14 percent in 1970.

After-tax profit was \$27.24 million, up from \$23.39 million the previous year, Lloyds said.

Three Firms Said to Gain Control Of Italy's Largest Private Bank

MILAN, Feb. 11 (AP).—Italian financial groups, including the Bistagi Group and Mediobanca, were reported today to have completed a joint share purchase giving them management control of Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, of Milan, Italy's largest private bank.

Sources close to the bank reported the three groups took over a 43 percent participation from Giovanni Anelletti and his family, who held the largest parcel of shares.

The same sources disclosed that the announcement of the change of management might be made after the special assembly of the

bank scheduled for Feb. 22.

IFT is the holding company controlled by Fiat. Bistagi is another holding company, controlled by Montecatini Edison, Italy's largest chemical concern. Mediobanca is a state financing bank.

The operation, if confirmed, would be the first major takeover carried out by IFT in the banking sector.

According to sources close to the bank, the operation might have cost IFT, Mediobanca and Bistagi about 30 billion lire (\$61 million) for the approximately 34 million shares owned by the Anelletti family.

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Jan.	Black Drug	29 1/2	29 1/2	27%

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	99 1/4	100	99 1/4	+ 1/4
100 1/4	100	100 1/4	100	- 1/4
100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4	- 1/4
100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	- 1/2
101	100 3/4	101	100 3/4	- 1/4
101 1/4	101	101 1/4	101	- 1/4
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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds										-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds										-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds										-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds									
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Faces Italy's Arese

Ryun Ready to Speed Up the Pace

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Jim Ryun, intense master of the nuances of pacing in a mile race, is trying to apply an "easy-does-it" approach in the long run to the 1972 Summer Olympics.

"The slow times don't bother me as long as I run the race I want to," Ryun said. "At this point, I'm happy with where I am in my training. It's still six months to the Olympic trials."

While his first two competitive efforts of the indoor season were not smashing, Ryun indicated he may let out more in tonight's mile in The Los Angeles Times Indoor Games.

The 24-year-old world record-holder will meet Francesco Arese of Italy, European 1,500-meter champion.

The mile figure to be fast because a "habit" has been named to run. Manny Greene of the California Track Club has promised the meet director a 2-minute 59-second three quarters of a mile.

Arese holds a 3-8 competitive record against Marty Liquori.

In other events which may be a preview of the Summer Games, Marcello Fiasconaro of South Africa—who wears the colors of Italy—takes on Lee Evans and Martin McGrady in the 600-yard run.

Last year, his first of inter-

national competition, Fiasconaro stunned the track world by taking second in the European 400-meter run in a swift 45.5 seconds.

Steven Prefontaine, unbeaten in distance races last year, takes on a powerful pair of competitors in the two-mile when he opposes holders Emilie Puttemans of Belgium and Kerry O'Brien of Australia.

Puttemans holds the outdoor

England Favored Over Ireland In Rugby Union

TWICKENHAM, England, Feb. 11 (AP).—Tom Kiernan will play for the 50th time for his country when he leads his Irish squad against England here tomorrow in a Five-Nations Rugby Union match.

The Irish, who unexpectedly beat France 14-9 at Colombes stadium recently, are the underdogs. Ireland's solitary success at Twickenham in the last 10 years was in 1954.

But Kiernan, together with Ray McLoughlin, Mike Gibson and Willie McBride, could threaten the English.

McBride says the Irish pack is better organized than ever.

"I can remember turning up to play for Ireland and bumping into players I've never met before. Now there's discipline in Irish rugby," McBride said.

The man the Irish fear, however, is David Duckham, regarded as the most exciting player on the English rugby scene.

record of 8:17.8 while O'Brien holds the indoor mark of 8:19.2. Prefontaine, however, ran the fastest two-mile of the year, in the Portland (Ore.) invitation—8:36.5.

Valeri Borzov of the Soviet Union wants to prove that his sprint victories over the Americans a year ago are no fluke while Sweden's Kjell Isaksson and Hans Lagerqvist will duel in the pole vault.

Borzov was rated the world's top sprinter after his stunning victories over U.S. runners in Russia last year. In preparing for this year's Olympics, Borzov goes against a speedy 60-yard-dash field which consists of Jamaican Don Quarrie, world indoor record holder at 60 yards; Jean Louis Ravellomantsoua of Westmont College, No. 2 in the world in the 100, and former NCAA champ Eddie Hart of California.

Isaksson is the indoor record holder in the pole vault and has topped 17 feet 9-3/4 inches outdoors. Both he and Lagerqvist have been clearing 16 feet with regularity in indoor meets in the United States this winter.

Ryun, now racing in Bill Toomey's Club West colors, defeated Kipchoge Keino, his 1968 Olympic conqueror, in 4:06.7 in the Summit Mile two weeks ago. Last weekend he raced fourth to Prefontaine in the Portland two-mile and was timed in 8:47.3. But he ran the first mile in 4:18.

"I'm not really concerned with getting down to four minutes yet," Jim said. "The important thing now is to run against the man, whoever that might be—Keino, Arese, or Marty Liquori."

Argentine Soccer Team Is Jailed For Kicking Linesman to Death

CORDOBA, Argentina, Feb. 11 (AP).—Argentinians like their soccer rough, but they were stunned this week when angry players kicked a linesman to death. Eleven players, ranging in age from 16 to 24, and their coach are in jail accused of murder and assault.

The linesman killed last Sunday during a game between two amateur teams was Augustin Basso, 42, the father of four children.

Temper flared during the match between Sportivo Rural of Villa Mercedes and Belgrano Juniors of Avellaneda when the referee expelled a Sportivo Rural player. He attacked the referee with his fists and Basso went to the official's aid.

Basso, a retired army sergeant, was knocked to the ground and then kicked into unconsciousness by the Sportivo Rural players. The soccer players were driven back only after two policemen drew their guns and threatened to shoot.

Milan Clob Fined

MILAN, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Italian major league soccer club Catanzaro was fined \$50,000 by the Italian soccer league today because a fan hurled a bottle that injured Internazionale's inside star, Sandro Mazzola, during a championship game last Sunday.

Mazzola suffered a head cut when he was hit by the bottle during the game in Milan, which Inter won, 1-0.

Australia Willing to Reduce Miss Gould's Training Time

BRISBANE, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Australian swimming star Shane Gould, 15, will be exempted from some pre-Olympic training if it interferes with her school work, the Australian Swimming Union's president, Jack Howson, said today.

He was commenting on statements by Shane's parents last night that they might forbid her to go to Munich for the Olympic Games in August if it meant three months away from home. Shane, holder of all world

women's freestyle records from 100 to 1,500 meters, is expected to win up to six gold medals.

Howson said today that he saw no objection to Shane's remaining in Sydney to train while her teammates attended a six-week training camp in Queensland just before the games.

In the Australian national swimming championships here today, Miss Gould won the 400-meter freestyle, but placed third in the 400-meter medley, her first loss since last May.

Fights Bonavena in New York

Patterson Marks 20 Years in Ring

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Floyd Patterson, the 37-year-old boxer who is the only man to hold the world heavyweight championship twice, marked his 20th year of professional fighting tonight in a bout with durable Oscar (Ringo) Bonavena of Argentina in Madison Square Garden.

In 10 rounds or less, Patterson will match punches with the rugged Argentine, the only opponent to stay on his feet in 25 rounds with the present champion, Joe Frazier.

Patterson and Bonavena have each been guaranteed \$500,000 against a percentage of the live gate, 30 for Patterson, 25 for Bonavena.

Patterson reportedly does not need money—he has earned over \$8 million in purses during his long career—but he has a burning ambition to fight for the championship once again.

Toward that end, Patterson came out of retirement 17 months ago. His fight with Bonavena will decide his future. If he beats Bonavena to his satisfaction, he will challenge Frazier—who has said he will be available. If Patterson loses, it could mark the end—but not necessarily. He lives to train and fight despite the well-intentioned advice of friends who have urged him to retire.

Patterson has won seven consecutive fights since resuming his career in September, 1970, following a two-year layoff. None of the seven were ranking fights. One was Terry Daniels, the challenger who was stopped in four rounds by Frazier in New Orleans last month.

The Argentine, who is the younger by eight years, has been made a 7-to-5 favorite because of his age, rugged body and tough chin. The fighters have had three common opponents. Both won decisions over George Chuvalo and both knocked out Tom McNeely, and both were stopped by Muhammad Ali—Patterson in 12 rounds, Bonavena in 15.

Their records also are close. Patterson has won 54 fights (39 by knockout), lost seven and fought one draw. Bonavena has a 47-7-1 record, including 32 knockouts.

Bonavena, ranked No. 4 by Ring magazine and by the World Boxing Association, is the Argentine champion. Patterson is ranked No. 5 by the WBA and No. 6 by Ring.

Two Rookies Lead Montreal Over Chicago, 7-1, in Hockey

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (AP).—Rookie Guy Lafleur's third three-goal game, a five-point night by big Frank Mahovlich and superb goaltending by rookie Ken Dryden powered the Montreal Canadiens to a 7-1 National Hockey League victory over the Chicago Black Hawks last night.

Frank Mahovlich scored his 28th goal of the season and added four assists. Lafleur drew an assist on the Mahovlich goal. CHL Koroll broke Dryden's bid for his sixth shutout when he scored the Hawks' goal midway through the third period.

Red Wings 4, Sabres 2
Rookie Marcel Dionne's 15th goal of the season capped a three-goal second period that lifted Detroit to a 4-2 victory over Buffalo. The Red Wings moved over the Toronto into fourth place in the NHL East Division.

Bruins 6, Canucks 1
Fred Stanfield scored twice, Pittsburgh 5, Los Angeles 1 (Goalie 2, Polk, Edstrand, Cardwell, Hextall; Corbitt). Boston 2, Vancouver 1 (Stanfield 2, Esposito, Orr, Oshman, Sanderson, Westfall, Wallin, Marotte; Palmieri, Minnesota 2, St. Louis 1 (Drouin, Nason, Oliver, St. Maurice). Montreal 7, Chicago 1 (Lafleur 3, Mahovlich 2, Koroll 1, Dryden 2, Stanfield 2, Buffalo 3 (Redmond, Brennan, Dionne, Lefort, Shack, Lorette).

Phil Esposito broke a three-game slump and Bobby Orr picked up four points in a 9-1 Boston victory over Vancouver.

Penguins 6, Kings 1
Pittsburgh broke out of a last-place tie with Los Angeles in the West Division by beating the Kings, 6-1, behind the aggressive play of Ron Schock and Bryan Hextall.

North Stars 5, Blues 1
Goals by Lou Nanne, Jode Drouin and Murray Oliver gave Minnesota a 3-1 victory over St. Louis.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
Pittsburgh 5, Los Angeles 1 (Goalie 2, Polk, Edstrand, Cardwell, Hextall; Corbitt). Boston 2, Vancouver 1 (Stanfield 2, Esposito, Orr, Oshman, Sanderson, Westfall, Wallin, Marotte; Palmieri, Minnesota 2, St. Louis 1 (Drouin, Nason, Oliver, St. Maurice). Montreal 7, Chicago 1 (Lafleur 3, Mahovlich 2, Koroll 1, Dryden 2, Stanfield 2, Buffalo 3 (Redmond, Brennan, Dionne, Lefort, Shack, Lorette).

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who wants to be more than a broker

Our clients are seeking a professional experienced in dealing in Eurocurrencies and in negotiating with UK and Continental banks. Currently he may be a foreign currency dealer or money broker, or he may be in the finance department of a merchant bank, discount house, commercial bank or large industrial company. The essence of the appointment is that he should have the capacity to use his experience to develop new ways of financing European trade not covered by traditional methods. This opportunity, part of the planned expansion into Europe of a well recognized UK and US group, offers exceptional prospects for an imaginative professional who has ambitions as an entrepreneurial businessman. It is unlikely that the successful candidate will be under 28 or over 45. Nationality is not material, but languages, especially German, would be a decided asset.

Whilst it is not possible to define the salary bracket precisely, as the range of individuals who might be suitable is so wide, attractive remuneration is negotiable and will match the age, experience and potential of the man appointed.

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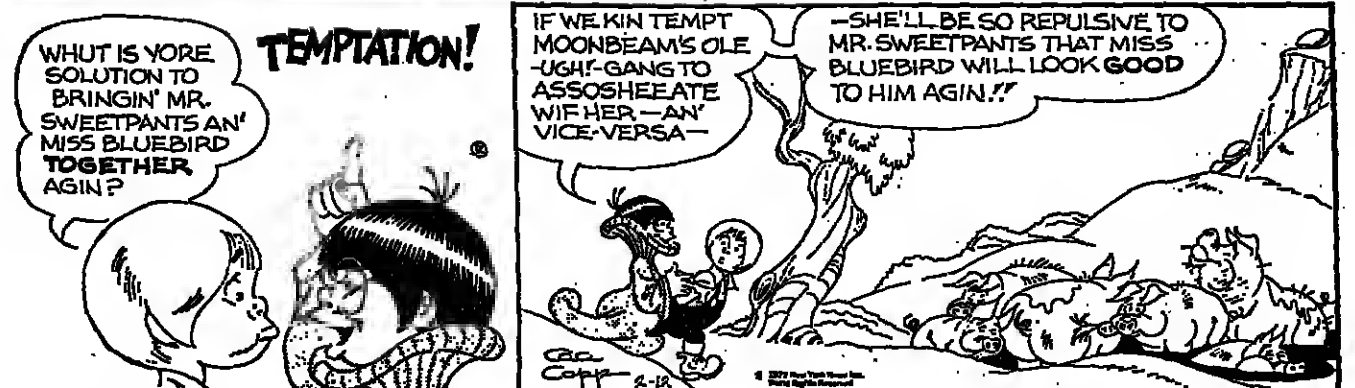
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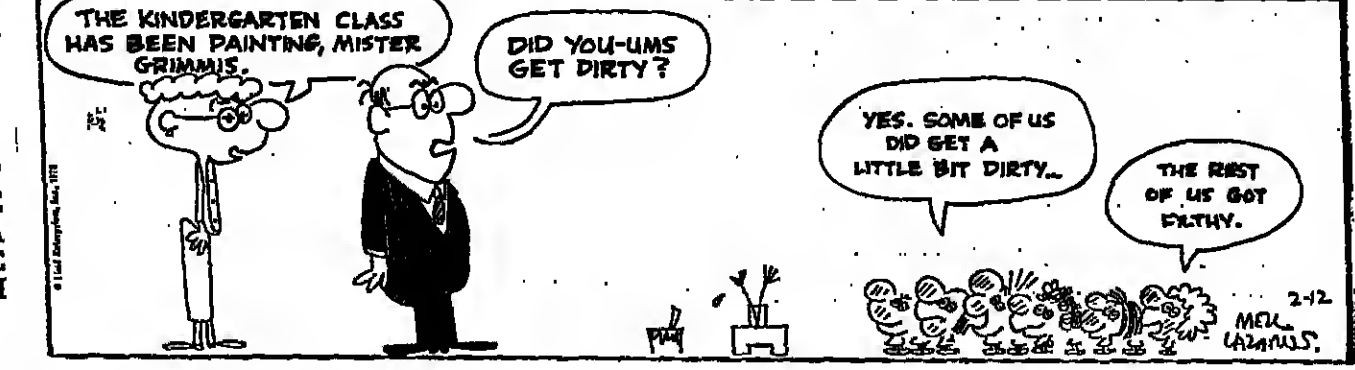
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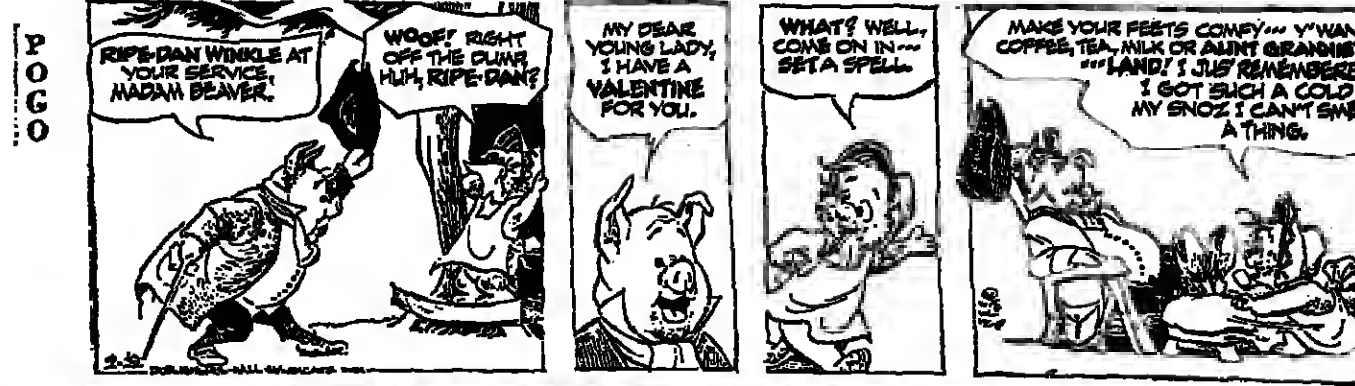
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JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INNEL STAY TEPROY VOXGEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOSSY CHANT OPPOSE GLOOMY
Answers: Pale broken up in the mountains - ALPS

BOOKS

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THE ORIGINS OF McCARTHYISM

Foreign Policy, Domestic Politics And Internal Security 1946-1948

By Richard M. Freeland, Knopf, 419 pp. \$19.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RICHARD M. FREELAND was born in 1941 and, presumably, came of intellectual age in the late 1950s. He received a solid education at Amherst, the University of Bristol, and the University of Pennsylvania (where he wrote the dissertation from which the present book was expanded). He has worked in Washington for two congressmen. He has been to Vietnam on a U.S. Information Agency internship. He has taught history in several institutions. And he is, evidently, an excellent scholar and researcher. With all these advantages he has been able to give us an aerial photograph of the past that reveals many perspectives not available to people who experienced World War II and its aftermath on the ground, as it were.

Freeland sees the present nightmare of Vietnam as the legacy of the Truman administration. Or more precisely: He sees Vietnam as an outgrowth of the policy of containment that President Truman inadvertently fostered.

The Truman Doctrine was not originally conceived for the purpose of containing Communism. Freeland argues that rather in order to fulfill the abiding ideal of Wilsonian internationalism by rebuilding post-World War II Europe within a worldwide economic framework. Unfortunately, for reasons never properly examined or made clear, the United States insisted on grounding aid to Europe on a multilateral trade program that had three deleterious consequences. It postponed the essential job of reconstruction (particularly in Germany) until the propitious moment had passed. It alienated the Soviet Union, which, perhaps understandably, did not wish to be dependent on the dollar market that the American plan would have created. And it was against the political grain of a traditionally protectionist American electorate, especially in the Midwest.

Thus, when the Truman administration saw that it could not sell its aid programs to American voters on humanitarian or economic grounds, it invented anti-Communism. And anti-Communism had become a plausible invention because by that time the political grain of a traditionally protectionist American electorate was upon us. The consequence was that the policy of containment had to be applied in the Far East as well as Europe. And the legacy of that consequence is Vietnam. Or so Freeland's argument goes.

Certainly there is much internal logic to this thesis, especially as Freeland has presented it. The only trouble is that, like all aerial photographs, it omits certain details that one might recall if one has explored the ground.

One might recall, for instance, that Truman was never so completely in command of his administration that he could have imposed the Red scare from above, but rather that he inherited the presidency from his predecessor, rather precipitously, and was unusually dependent on that predecessor's advisors. One might recall the effects of an article that one of those advisors published, under the byline "X," in the July, 1947, issue of Foreign Affairs—namely George Kennan's ominous depiction of the Soviet Union as an irresistible expansionist force requiring immovable objects to arrest its advance.

One might recall that there was more behind the "war scare" of March, 1948 (that Truman purportedly created to rally the European recovery plan through the Congress) than the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and the defense pact between Russia and Finland. There was sufficient tension over Berlin to result in the Russian blockade only a few months later. And there was the recent experience of West Germany, not to mention the defensive outlook toward the international scene typical of any country that has just been through a major war.

One might recall that if the Truman administration invented anti-Communism, it was not the first time it had been dreamed up; there was even an anti-Communist left, Henry Wallace notwithstanding. And one might reflect that if indeed Truman injected the bug and then turned against it, it was, according to Freeland's own evidence, an extremely rapid turnaround. For it was in March, 1947, that the European recovery plan was passed by Congress, and only three months later that Truman was elected. And one might reflect that the hysteria of the "Red scare," as Freeland calls it, was already present and stirring in postwar American society, that the Truman administration was not so villainous. In fact, one might easily make quite a different case from Freeland's evidence—namely that Truman tried valiantly to exploit postwar American sentiments, tendencies (of which anti-Communism was surely an element) to further internationalist ends. And tragically lost the struggle.

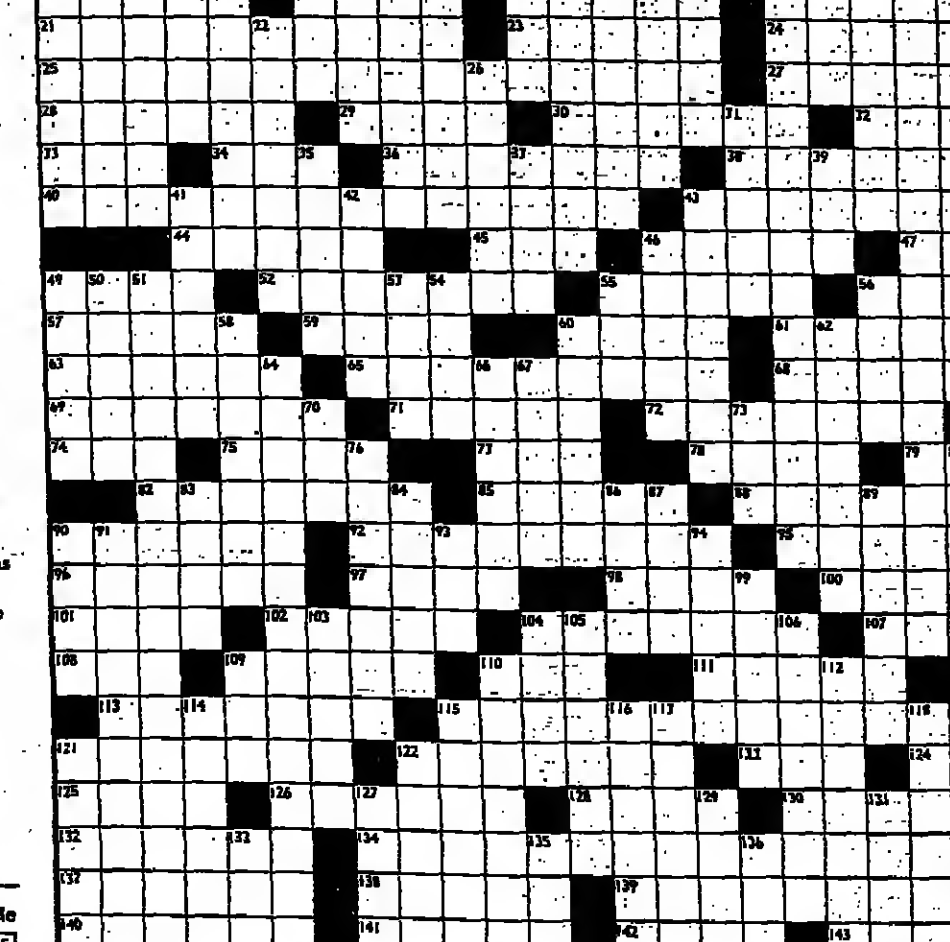
In short, the view from way up there in the sky of the present has marvelous advantages. And certain woeful disadvantages if you happen to remember the ground.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ON CLOUD NINE—By Bert Rosenfield



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By Two-Hundredths of Second

Barbara Cochran Wins Slalom

From Wire Dispatches
SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 11.—Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., won the Olympic gold medal in the slalom today by two-hundredths of a second to become the first American to win the slalom since Andrea Mead Lawrence 20 years ago.

Miss Lawrence, of Rutland, Vt., took both the slalom and giant slalom at Oslo in 1952.

Barbara, 21, who was cheered on by sister Marilyn—who fell in today's race—and brother Bob, had an over-all time of 1 minute 31.24 seconds for the two runs and won this race by the closest margin in Olympic history. Cherubine Dautin Debernard of France was second, with another French girl, Florence Steurer, in third. They were France's first Alpine medals winners here.

Made-Therese Nodig, who had won the downhill and giant slalom and had a chance to become the first woman to win all three Alpine golds, fell today.

Third after the first run was France's Britt Lefgren, the girl Barbara feared most. She spilled near the finish in the second course and, typically, was there to kiss Barbara on both cheeks at the finish.

Barbara said her coach, Hank Tauber, of Middlebury College, Vermont, told her she had won, but it wasn't until a long time later that I knew how close it was.

Miss Cochran had two wonderful runs. Starting first on the initial course, she had the fastest time of 46.05.

"I like to go first," she said. "I find if I don't there are bound to be bumps on the course they

tell me about and I tend to be cautious."

First on the initial course meant being 15th, or last of the first series, on the second. "Marilyn really worked on me to go fast," Barbara said.

With the snow piling down, Barbara jumped off the start and kept to her line. Always technically proficient, she was snaking through the 62 gates and gathering speed. She may look quiet and angelic, but there is solid determination in her skiing outlook.

"I want to be first or nowhere," she has said many times. She was first, she had her gold. And that, she said, was "something very special."

"When I was 16 or so in 1958 I won one at Heavenly Valley," she said. "With all the Olympic

skiers from Grenoble in the race, I finished first in the first run. That was something special. But I fell on the second course."

So tough was that first course today that only 30 of the 42 starters survived. Annemarie Proell of Austria was fifth today, and won the women's combined slalom given by the Federation Internationale de Ski only.

Miss Proell was runner-up both in the downhill and giant slalom. She won the combined title with 25.04 points. In order to win the combined, a skier must finish all three races.

Other places and points were: Second, Florence Steurer, France, 26.01; 3, Torild Floerand, Norway, 26.06; 4, Monika Kaserer, Austria, 26.71; 5, Laurie Kreiner, Canada, 28.10; 6, Ghisla Hachborn, Britain, 28.59; 7, Jody Crawford, Canada, 29.45; 8, Rod Mittermaier, West Germany, 29.57; 9, Martina Buehler, Liechtenstein, 30.05; 10, Divina Galica, Britain, 30.58.

In this sorry Olympic season for the French (the Goldschmidt sisters, Christine and Marielle, won the slalom successively in '64 and '68), 37-year-old Miss Debernard, accident-prone, she has three times broken her arms and legs and it was not until a year ago, starting in the third series, that she began to beat the best.

"How do you feel in losing by two-hundredths of a second?" she was asked.

"I should have gone faster," she said.

هكذا مات الامم

Not in France

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Federation Internationale de Ski said tonight it had abandoned plans for a separate men's Alpine skiing world championship in France next month because of technical difficulties.

The federation had originally planned to hold the championship because of the disqualification from the Winter Olympics here of Austrian skier Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Normally, separate world championships are not held in Olympic years. At a meeting of the FIS council here tonight, president Marc Hodler said that "because of uncertain technical difficulties," separate championships would not be held at La Plagne, France.

FIS president also said that Schranz has been asked to take action against advertisers of ski equipment using his name and photograph.

Miss Proell, who turned in a nearly flawless performance filled with flare, was No. 3 in the freestyle and Shelley, who also sparkled, was No. 2.

Nepela Falls, Gets Up To Carry Away Gold

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 11 (UPI).—One fall in four years of major competition is an enviable record for a figure skater, but it's painful when it occurs in the Olympic Games.

Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia, the man who Frenchman Patrick Péra says "never makes a mistake," fell at the completion of a triple toe loop in the opening minute of his freestyle program tonight and was disturbed by the rest of his performance.

However, a strong lead in the compulsory and an otherwise excellent freestyle routine earned him the gold medal after two previous failures in Olympic competition.

"It was the first time in four years I fell in a major competition and now it happens in the Olympics," the 21-year-old law student said. "It affected the rest of my program, especially since in my practice I did all my jumps. The fall stayed in my mind."

Sergei Chetveroukhin of Russia overtook Péra in the freestyle to earn the silver medal with 2,724 points and 30 ordinals to the 2,791 points and 9 ordinals accumulated by Nepela. Péra finished third with 2,631 points and 30.

Americans Ken Shelley of Downey, Calif., and John Mischa Petkevich of Great Falls, Mont., each moved up a notch with superlative freestyle routines. Shelley taking fourth with 2,596.0 points and Petkevich fifth with 2,591.5. Gordon McKellen, who now makes his home in Rockford, Ill., placed 10th with 2,511.0.

This marked the first time since 1954 that the United States had not won a medal in men's figure skating. Americans have dominated the event from 1948 through 1960.

The surprise of the day was Chetveroukhin's No. 1 ranking in the freestyle. Péra, who took

'Doped' Hockey Star Banned; Miss Famose Is 'Not Guilty'

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A West German ice hockey player was disqualified and the provisional suspension of a French star was lifted today when the sports court, the Soviet Union edged ahead in the race for Winter Olympic gold medals.

Alain Scholer, West German hockey captain, was suspended until September after a random urine test after a game Monday showed the presence of the pop drug Ephedrine.

Scholer's disqualification cast doubt over the West German team's chances of winning the gold medal despite the upset victory of 17-year-old Monika Pflug from Munich in the women's 1,000 meter speed skating event.

The International Ice Hockey Federation president John (Bunny) Ahern said the council had rejected a suggestion from the International Olympic Committee's medical commission that West Germany forfeit Monday's match in which it beat Yugoslavia, 5-2.

West Germany is virtually assured of winning the Group B hockey competition.

Meanwhile, the Fédération Internationale de Ski decided not to disqualify French skier Annie Famose for broadcasting on the French-owned Radio Television Luxembourg, provided she takes legal action against the station for using her name.

FIS president Marc Hodler said the provisional ban imposed on Miss Famose had been lifted. She is to go to France to file her lawsuit rather than compete in any forthcoming World Cup races, he added.

The Soviet Union moved to the head of the medals table with five golds, one more than East Germany, which failed to win today. Switzerland, the Netherlands, West Germany and the United States all have three gold medals.

The 45-year-old Roshburg opened the 90-hole tourney with a six-under-par 66 at Indian Wells on Wednesday and carded his second-round score at Bermuda Dunes for a 96-hole total of 135 and a one-stroke edge.

Jerry Heard, who shared first place with Roshburg after the opening round, shot a 70 at La Quinta for a total of 138 and second place.

Arnold Palmer, a winner of four of the 12 previous Hope Classics including last year's tourney, added a second-round 68 at Eldorado to an opening 69 at Bermuda Dunes and was tied at 137 with Deane Beman, the former national amateur champion, who carded a 66 at Indian Wells.

Russia Protests Impasse in Chess

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Chess Federation today accused U.S. grandmaster Bobby Fischer of trying to impose conditions favorable to himself for his world title match against the world champion, Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union.

It also protested to the World Chess Federation over its handling of the choice of a site for the match.

The Soviet federation said Fischer had rejected a proposal that he meet Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland, despite an agreement signed two days earlier by a U.S. Chess Federation representative, Col. Edmund Edmondson.

The Soviet federation accused the Dutch president of the world federation, Dr. Max Euwe, of violating his organization's ruling on a deadline for Fischer and U.S. lists of acceptable sites.

The Soviet federation said it might reject Euwe's choice of a site and date for the match. He had announced he would make the choice himself if the Russians and Americans could not agree.

The statement said that in the



STRAINING AT THE BARRIER—A large crowd in Sapporo watches ski-jumping event.

Barthes, Koch Spring Upsets On Nastase, Gonzales in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP).—Pierre Barthes outlasted second-seeded Ilie Nastase and Thomas Koch beat third-ranked Pancho Gonzales in upsets yesterday in the \$40,000 International Open tennis tournament.

Koch, of Brazil, beat the 43-year-old American 6-1, 6-4, to advance to the semifinals against Barthes. The French player defeated Nastase, of Romania, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

In Philadelphia, Jeff Borowiak, the former intercollegiate tennis holder from the University of California Los Angeles, scored a big upset in the U.S. professional indoor tennis championships last night, defeating John Newcombe of Australia, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

Miss King is No. 1

HOUSTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Billie Jean King of Berkeley, Calif., the U.S. Open champion, has been tentatively ranked No. 1 in women's singles by the U.S. Law Tennis Association.

The rankings will go before

past Soviet players had taken into consideration Fischer's religious and other customs—he is Jewish and will not play on holy days—although at times these disrupted their customary rhythm and order of play. The Soviet federation said it had hoped that the U.S. and world federations might show similar understanding for Spassky's wish that the final event be played in a European country with a mild climate.

Fischer approved only one European country, Yugoslavia, which Spassky is known to consider too hot in summer.

In Amsterdam, Euwe denied the charge that he had broken feder-

ation rules over the title match. "I have not yet received the Soviet protest," he said. "But whether I get it or not I will go ahead and name the venue if no agreement is forthcoming. The rules clearly state the president decides."

New Selection Rules

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11 (AP).—The secretariat of the International Chess Federation announced yesterday that the challenger in the chess world championship 1975 would be selected according to new rules, including two interzonal tournaments to be played simultaneously in 1973. A total of 33 players will participate.

Two Leaders Upset

In other games involving ranked players, a Long Beach State bowler to Fresno State, 76-69, and No. 15 Memphis State was upset by St. Louis, 70-72. Pennsylvania, ranked No. 5, jumped off to a 30-15 lead midway through the first half and beat Columbia, 69-63. Penn, 15-2, was paced by junior forward Phil Hankinson's 21 points.

East

Temple 71, Seton Hall 59. Duquesne 64, Columbia 55. Princeton 60, Cornell 55. Cincinnati 64, Rutgers 74.

South

Johns Hopkins 60, Kentucky 47. Va. Tech 65, William and Mary 61. SW Louisiana 65, McNeese 61. 41.

Midwest

St. Louis 76, Memphis 72. Duquesne 64, Cornell 55. Tulsa 75, North Texas 66. Bradley 65, Drake 70.

Southwest

Houston 100, Kentucky 53. New Mexico 76, Wyoming 64. West

Seattle 55, Portland 62. Fresno St. 78, Long Beach St. 66.

Gray Decisions Cerdan

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—Clyde Gray, the middleweight champion of Canada, scored unanimous 10-round decision tonight over Marcel Cerdan of France. It was Cerdan's third defeat as a professional as the Canadian battered him around the ring in the ninth round, but could not score a knockout.

Olympic Schedule

Saturday

Four-man bob (3d and 4th run) (1130 GMT). Women's 50-kilometer cross-country relay (0900 GMT). Women's 3,000-meter speed skating (1000 GMT).

Men's special slalom elimination (0900 GMT). Hockey, group B: Switzerland-Norway (0900 GMT). Hockey, group B: Germany-Japan (0700 GMT).

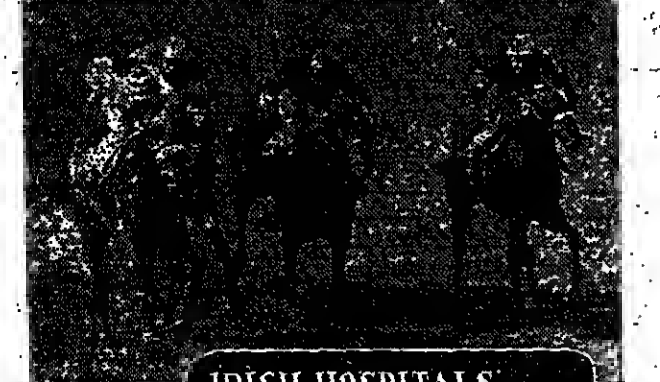
Hockey, group A: Poland-United States (1030 GMT).

Sunday

Hockey, group A: Sweden-Finland (0800 GMT). Men's 40-kilometer cross-country relay (0900 GMT). Men's special slalom (0900 GMT).

Hockey, Soviet Union-Czechoslovakia (0930 GMT). Closing Ceremony (0900 GMT).

Televised.



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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Roshburg Alone As Golf Leader After 2 Rounds

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 11 (UPI).—Bob Roshburg shot a three-under-par 69 yesterday to take the lead after two rounds in the \$145,000 Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

The 45-year-old Roshburg opened the 90-hole tourney with a six-under-par 66 at Indian Wells on Wednesday and carded his second-round score at Bermuda Dunes for a 96-hole total of 135 and a one-stroke edge.

Jerry Heard, who shared first place with Roshburg after the opening round, shot a 70 at La Quinta for a total of 138 and second place.

Arnold Palmer, a winner of four of the 12 previous Hope Classics including last year's tourney, added a second-round 68 at Eldorado to an opening 69 at Bermuda Dunes and was tied at 137 with Deane Beman, the former national amateur champion, who carded a 66 at Indian Wells.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS

Bob Roshburg 69-69-135
Jerry Heard 70-68-138
Arnold Palmer 72-66-138
Deane Beman 72-66-138
Jimmy Miller 72-67-139
Gordon McKellen 69-70-139
Mike Morley 72-67-139
Chi Chi Rodriguez 69-71-139
David Thomson 69-70-139
Art Wall 72-67-139
Lionel Robert 72-67-139
Chuck Courtenay 72-67-139
Lanny Wadkins 72-69-139
Tommy Aaron 72-69-139
Gay Brewer 72-69-139
Edward Thompson 69-70-139
Jack Nicklaus 69-70-139

Olympic Summaries

MEAL STANDINGS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Points
Soviet Union	5	3	2	10
East Germany	3	3	2	8
Switzerland	3	2	1	7
Netherlands	3	2	1	7
United States	3	0	0	6
Norway	2	4	4	10
Austria	1	3	2	8
Sweden	1	1	2	4
Japan	1	0	0	2
Czechoslovakia	1	0	0	2
Poland	1	0	0	1
France	0	1	2	3
Canada	0	1	0	2

FIGURE SKATING

Men's

1. Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia, 2,791.0 points.
2. Sergei Chetveroukhin, Soviet Union, 2,724.0.
3. Patrick Péra, France, 26,251.1.
4. Kenneth Shelley, Downey, Calif., U.S., 2,596.0.
5. John Mischa Petkevich, Great Falls, U.S., 2,591.5.
6. Ken Roshburg, East Germany, 2,581.0.
7. E. Quindlin, Britain, 2,503.8.
8. V. Kovalev, Soviet Union, 2,481.6.
9. Gordon McKellen, Canada, 2,511.0.
10. Gordon McKellen, U.S., 2,511.0.
11. J. Ojirichukwu, Soviet Union, 2,477.5.
12. D. Chetveroukhin, France, 2,511.0.
13. John Mischa Petkevich, U.S., 2,511.0.
14. G. Andri, Austria, 2,511.0.

SPEED SKATING

Women's 1,000 Meters

1. M. Pflug, West Ger., 1:31.40
2. A. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.61
3. A. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.62
4. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.63
5. M. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.64
6. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.65
7. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.66
8. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.67
9. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.68
10. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.69
11. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.70
12. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.71
13. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.72
14. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.73
15. L. Klenke-Deel, St. Hel., 1:31.74

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